

CSOs of LDCs & MVCs demand Enhanced NDC Commitment as Urgent Action Implementation of Article-6 of PA must be facilitated under UNFCCC Process

Dear Journalists and Participants,

The COP-25 is being held at a crucial, historical and in a transitional stage. 2020 is quite literally around the corner. This is the year in which Parties' pre-2020 actions under the Convention are supposed to conclude and needed to lay the foundation for future climate actions for all Parties followed the Paris Agreement (PA).

We understand that the success at this COP will be determined and predominantly embedded to enable all Parties especially developed country parties to contribute more effectively and ambitiously in the NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions) and help MVCs (Most Vulnerable Countries) to better adapting the situation, address loss and damage, and continue to pursue and fulfil our right to sustainable development.

We express our deep regret and shaming for relinquishment of United State itself from the PA who is responsible for emitting almost one-fifth of current annual global emissions and historically responsible for almost one-third of cumulative global emissions and not showing any commitment to PA. In this context we expect other developed country parties will enhance their post 2020 commitment on all issues of PA and keep continue pressure in both economic and non-economic side to USA.

So we urge all parties to accommodate all necessary elements under PA to achieve the target. We are putting the following demands those expected to be adopted within COP-25 process without any delay.

1. Pathways to 1.5°C: Developed countries must enhance their NDCs

To keep to 1.5°C, CO₂ emissions the recent IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) Special Reports' 2018 and 2019 highlight the need for urgent and ambitious action on mitigation and adaptation.

So, we urge developed country parties to revise and enhance their NDCs as urgent action in reducing GHGs based on the IPCC 1.5 degree strategy following the Article 4.4 under Paris Agreement (take lead to mitigation efforts) and CBDRRC (Common But Differentiate Responsibility with Respective Capabilities) principle as because they are in fact responsible for warming the planet.

2. Negotiations on Article-6: We don't expect any False Solution in mitigation actions for achieving NDCs

We are opposing the developed countries efforts to establish the clause "Article 6.2" (Use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes towards achieving NDCs either market approach or it's so called carbon capture/sinking etc.) of Paris Agreement which in fact create pressure to the MVCs and even for developing countries to adopt mitigation action rather their adaptation priorities. So that we call;

- Developed countries must be followed their domestic and home grown mitigation pledges in line with fair shares and a 1.5°C pathway.
- Adoption the NDCs by developed countries will be explicit their quantified commitments to support their mitigation and adaptation for MVCs and developing countries.

- We expect the necessary arrangements under Article 6.8 of the Paris Agreement that go beyond emissions trading to effective non-market approaches to facilitate scaled-up cooperation, which could involve support for projects, policies, and programs that result in concrete and quantified emissions reductions and enhanced climate resilience.

3. Loss and Damage: We demand Specific mandate of work for WIM to addressing MVCs need with separate financial and Technical Support Mechanism

We reiterating that MVCs and developing countries have been mostly suffering the devastated loss and damage due to both rapid and slow onset events. Inadequate mitigation ambition by developed countries and insufficient adaptation support for MVCs lead the situation aggravated in future that IPCC 1.5 degree report (Chapter 3) already elaborated.

So we want to see the WIM become an effective mechanism and duly operational with separate mandate of action plan under the Convention and its PA in addressing the needs of MVCs and developing countries, especially for enhanced action & support including separate financing with technology transfer mechanism in relation to loss and damage, Displacement & Migration issues.

4. Finance: Mobilizing Adequate, First start finance and investment to translate MVCs climate finance needs into action

We observe lack of progress on all finance related issues due to lack of political will by developed countries as this is the key enabler in operationalization of the Paris Agreement. We see that there is lack of significant progress for scaling-up the financial resources mobilization by developed countries.

- Following these concerns, we are highlighting three prerequisites for effective climate finance that translate into national climate strategies of MVCs; i.e. clear cut commitment for US\$ 100 billion support from developed countries, predictable sources that would be public and affordable financial instruments (grant base support) that enable mainstreaming the MVCs need of climate finance investment.
- We welcome the GCF replenishment pledge amounting USD 9.7 billion, but it does not match with MVCs and developing countries need in terms of financial support for their climate actions". We expect that the developed countries will make significant pledges to address climate threats in MVCs and LDCs in CoP25.
- We also express our concerns over the application of unilateral coercive and conditional economic measures by the developed countries that affect the capacities of MVCs & LDCs to finance their efforts in mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
- So we demand to ensure long-term finance that must be (i) obligatory, (ii) new and additional, (iii) covering full cost, (iv) should not be as loan and without any conditions. If adaptation cost has to bear by the people of vulnerable countries then it will be double burden on them.
- Green Climate Fund (GCF) should also call for collaboration with other UN Entities like Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) to strengthen the financing process effectively.
- We expect GCF to simplify the process and will facilitate easier access for MVCs. The current accreditation process is yet more complicated for govt. and non-government development agencies in vulnerable countries due to impose of huge number of undue quarries and documentation procedures. We expect that the GCF will address the issue to simplify its procedures, so that there should be easy access of MVC & LDCs.

Thank You All